# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Human rights (source: www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/)**
***Material rights (theuniversaldeclarationofmaterialrights.org)***
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**Preamble A.**

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

*Whereas it is essential to recognize materials as being both the foundation and an integral part of the fabric of life,*

People and existence

Materials and life

**Preamble B.**

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

*Whereas disregard and contempt for material rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which original natural materials shall remain permanently available to perpetuate life as the highest aspiration of life itself,*

Acts against humanity

Acts against nature

**Preamble C.**

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

*Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort to rebellion against the effects of human short-sightedness and wasteful behaviour, that the rights of materials should be protected by the rule of law,*

Sustain peace and safety

Sustain the future

**Preamble D.**

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

*Whereas it is essential to promote the awareness of the role of materials and the development of a longterm vision on our relation to materials,*

Long term relations

Long term thinking

# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Preamble E.**

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Mankind as purpose

Mankind as part of nature

*Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, where these -so far- are failing to guard the proper application of materials,*

**Preamble F.**

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Human Rights

Material Rights

*Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human and material rights and fundamental freedoms,*

**Preamble G.**

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Awareness

Awareness

*Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,*

**Preamble H.**

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Human Rights

Material Rights

*Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF MATERIAL RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.*

# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Article 1.**

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

*Materials are the foundation of the fabric of life and form an integral part of it. They are endowed with meaning, purpose and utility and should be treated in a spirit that extends life itself.*

Responsibility

Dependency

**Article 2.**

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

*Every material is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as composition, phase, colour, texture, physical or chemical properties, virgin or manufactured origin, application, value or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory where a material is situated, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.*

All are equal

All is equal

**Article 3.**

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

*Every material has the right to contribute to life, freedom of application and protection of purity.*

Freedom

Purity

**Article 4.**

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

*No material shall be mixed in ways where recovery into its original form is impossible; this type of mixing shall be prohibited in all its forms.*

Involuntarily

Irreversibly

**Article 5.**

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

*No material shall be subjected to treatment that degrades its future ability to contribute to life.*

Misuse

Obsolescence

# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Article 6.**

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

*Every material has the right to recognition before the law, just like this has been provided for persons, (business) entities and countries.*

Everybody

Everything

**Article 7.**

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

*All materials are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.*

All are equal

All is equal

**Article 8.**

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

*Every material has the right to be protected by competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights it has been granted by the constitution or by law.*

Violation

Support

**Article 9.**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

*No material shall be subjected to a state of waste, defined as a state without any associated information or a state of irrecoverability.*

Exclusion

Waste

**Article 10.**

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

*Every material is entitled in full equality to a fair and public assessment by an independent and impartial institution, in the determination of its next destination and application or use when faced with obsolescence in its current form, application or use.*

Reentry

Reuse

**Article 11-1.**

(1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

*(1) Every material faced with a state of loss or waste due to irreversible mixing or loss of data has the right to appropriate research in order to be recovered or updated, until proven pure again.*

Innocent

Pure

# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Article 11-2.**

(2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Jurisprudence (past)

*(2) No permanent state of irreversibility will ever be accepted for any material, irrespective of the moment the irreversible damage was imposed on the material. The search for recoverability may however be replaced with the search for alternative applications, whichever more life oriented.*

Acceptance (future)

**Article 12.**

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Honor and respect

*The data surrounding materials shall not be subjected to arbitrary interference, nor to attacks to the systems hosting it. Every material has the right to protection against attacks on its data that prevent it from being considered waste.*

Integrity and usefullness

**Article 13-1.**

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

Travel

*(1) Every material has the right of freedom of movement and application within the borders of each state.*

Trade

**Article 13-2.**

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Country of birth

*(2) Every material has the right to leave any country, including its country of origin, and to return to a state of stock.*

Country of mining

**Article 14-1.**

(1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

Prosecution

*(1) Every material has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from becoming waste.*

Loss

**Article 14-2.**

(2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Non-political

*(2) This right may not be used as a justification for economically beneficial dumping of waste in other countries.*

Non-sensible

# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Article 15-1.**

(1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.

*(1) Every unique aggregation of material has the right to a unique identity.*

Identity

Data

**Article 15-2.**

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

*(2) No unique aggregation of material shall be arbitrarily deprived of its unique identity.*

Anonimity

Waste

**Article 16-1.**

(1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

*(1) Individual materials of known identity have the right to be merged into a new material, provided a trackback remains possible to its history up to that point, along with information on how to undo the merge.*

Propagation

Innovation

**Article 16-2.**

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

*(2) Merging shall be entered into only if all effects of the resulting material are known, documented and linked to both the new and the old materials.*

Voluntarily

Reversible

**Article 16-3.**

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

*(3) Materials are the natural and fundamental building blocks of life and are entitled to protection by society and the State.*

Stability

Completeness

**Article 17-1.**

(1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

*(1) Every material has the right to a guardian that is sincerely concerned with its condition.*

Ownership

Stewardship

**Article 17-2.**

(2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

*(2) No material shall be arbitrarily deprived of its guardian.*

Stolen property

Orphan materials

# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Article 18.**

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

*The concept of impermanence is to be considered key to any and all products, appliances, applications, components, etc. as long as they are built from materials. The only thing to be considered permanent, however evolving dynamically, is the concise and collective data covering all materials, their history, current and future applications, everywhere and at any given time.*

From reality to religion

From hardware to software

**Article 19.**

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

*Every material has the right to freedom of next application; this right includes freedom to be considered for next application without interference, and for the guardian to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.*

Opinion

Application

**Article 20-1.**

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

*(1) Every material has the right to life-supporting aggregation and distribution.*

Gathering

Distribution

**Article 20-2.**

(2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

*(2) No original natural material may be mined as long as stock is available elsewhere.*

Sectarism

Capitalism

**Article 21.**

(1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
(2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
(3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

*(1) Every material has the right to administration.*
*(2) Every material has the right to equal access to administrative functions and systems worldwide.*
*(3) The will of the people of the mining location shall be the basis of the authority over mined materials; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.*

Governance

Administration

# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Article 22.**

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

*Every material, as part of the closed system Earth, has the right to be applied according to the basic design rule for any closed system, being 'in a closed system all things are equally important to maintain a stable balance'.*

Cause

Effect

**Article 23-1.**

(1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.

*(1) Every material has the right to be applied, to free assignment of application, to life supporting conditions and to protection against obsolescence.*

Work

Deployment

**Article 23-2.**

(2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.

*(2) For any material, without any discrimination equal fees shall be charged for equal use in equal applications.*

Pay

Fee

**Article 23-3.**

(3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

*(3) Every material that is applied has the right to a just and favourable cost structure ensuring the extension of life, and to be supplemented, if necessary by additional cost elements for known externalities.*

Dignity

Internality

**Article 23-4.**

(4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

*(4) Every material has the right to be part of trade unions for the protection of materials in their support of life.*

Desire

Obligation

**Article 24.**

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

*Every material has the right to become stock (defined as a semi-permanent state of non-use with the specific objective of preventing anonymity).*

Rest

Stock

# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Article 25-1.**

(1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Right to exist

*(1) Every material has the right to a cost or fee structure that supports its future life as well as its current life, including academic research into data structure and storage, applications, effects, side-effects and externalities.*

Possibility to exist

**Article 25-2.**

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Vulnerability

*(2) Virgin and new man-made materials are entitled to special care and attention. Preferably, the installed base of man-made materials shall be retrofitted to the same level of care and attention.*

Vulnerability

**Article 26-1.**

(1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Education

*(1) Every material has the right to academic research and to the communication about known results. Research into effects, side effects and externalities shall be compulsory. Technical results shall be made generally available and advanced research shall be accessible to all on the basis of merit for life.*

Advancing insight

**Article 26-2.**

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

Purpose is mankind

*(2) Academic research shall be directed to the full development of life and to the strengthening of respect for life and the materials that enable it. It shall promote awareness of the importance of the perpetuation of life.*

Purpose is life

**Article 26-3.**

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Custody

*(3) The people of the original location of an unmined material shall have a prior right to choose the kind of research and potential (non)application of their material.*

Deployment

# The Universal Declaration of Material Rights

**Article 27-1.**

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

*(1) Every material has the right to the benefit of scientific advancement, in particular in so far as it allows the material to be reverted into its original state.*

Society

Science

**Article 27-2.**

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

*(2) Every material has the right to remain part of a larger aggregation that creates value on a new level (e.g. a component or a product).*

Intellectual creation

Economic creation

**Article 28.**

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

*Every material is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.*

Human order

Material order

**Article 29.**

(1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
(2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

*(1) Transposition to be determined.*
*(2) Transposition to be determined.*
*(3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.*

*To be determined*

*To be determined*

**Article 30.**

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

*Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.*

Respect

Respect

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